



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

It gives a more accurate conception of the style of the original though its lack of idiomatic expression makes difficult reading.

The variants referred to are confined in the main to Indian sources though certain West African parallels are also quoted and parallels from other sections of Asia. The collection is a valuable addition to the literature of folk-lore.

The Orient Question, Today and Tomorrow. By PRINCE LAZAROVICH-HREBELANOVICH. New York: Duffield and Co. 1913. Pp. 385.

This book is based on lectures delivered by Prince Lazarovich-Hrebeltanovich in the fall of 1912 just before the outbreak of the Balkan War and was printed in the spring of 1913. In the last two years any book dealing with the Balkan situation is out of date before it comes from the press but there are many things of interest in this study of the various phases of the oriental question and especially of the Near Eastern problem from the Servian point of view.

The subject of the lectures as originally given was "Servian Unification a Factor in World Peace" and the main thesis of the book is summed up in the statement: "Only when a state is the expression of the entity and totality of one nation, capable of formulating the genius of that nation, can it guarantee true liberty to its citizens, and progress on a sound basis. . . . The completing of a national state to include all the members of its race is a necessary and constructive step towards the attainment of world-peace on a righteous foundation." That there may be some difficulty in carrying out this program of racial unification is evidenced by a further statement that "in the present war [the first Balkan War] Bulgaria alone, of all the allied states, has extended her borders entirely over the lands inhabited by her co-nationals and consummates the building of her nation." The Bulgars seem not to agree to this limitation of their boundaries and Prince Lazarovich nowhere discusses the problems arising where racial and territorial boundaries cannot be made to take the same line by reason of racial mixtures. The separation of Austro-Hungary into its racial elements and their union with the various mother-states which is so frequently suggested as it is here, is a task, if anything, more difficult than the preservation of that agglomeration. To be sure, Bosnia and Herzegovina, which Prince Lazarovich has particularly in mind, could be re-

stored to Servia, but the problem of the whole empire is not so easily settled. That Austro-Hungarian aggression in the Balkans is the greatest source of danger for the future, has been only too well borne out by the origin of the present war.

In the Far East, the problem is found in the relation of Japan to America. Japan is an island state and, just as England has a vital interest in Belgium and the whole western European coast, so Japan's boundaries are the shores of the ocean in which she lies. The Monroe doctrine has put the United States too in the position of an island state and it is from that fact that the American-Japanese conflict arises. The United States holds the Hawaiian Islands and needs to hold them for the defense of her own coasts and her retention of the Philippines is necessary if she wishes to compete in the markets of the Far East. But to Japan the possession of these two island groups is even more imperatively necessary, not only for strategic purposes, but because of her inability to compete with western manufactures, she needs markets whose doors she can close to competition.

Home Life in China. By ISAAC TAYLOR HEADLAND. New York: Macmillan. 1914. Pp. xii, 319.

Dr. Headland's latest book pictures the external features of everyday Chinese life and, while it makes no pretense to depth, it is exceedingly interesting and readable.

The education of children under the old régime is discussed at length because to it is due the Chinese stability and strength of character. As an aid in understanding the old education Dr. Headland summarizes the Twenty-four Patterns of Filial Piety, caricatures of that virtue we would call them, which have been held up to generations of Chinese children as models for them to imitate; and he translates entire the *Rules of Behaviour for Children* and the *Classic for Girls*. The new régime is introducing many changes in the home life of the people. Houses are being more and more often built in European style. Chinese dress is being gradually affected by foreign influence, beginning with hat and shoes. The western calendar has been adopted. All the elaborate system of ceremonies of the old Confucian régime has been replaced by five simple rules regulating etiquette. The suppression of opium is bound to have a revolutionary effect upon the home life; while the tide of western civilization has already resulted in the raising of wages and the standard of living.